THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOL. XXII. TUESDAY, March 15, 1808. No. 1121.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of *Levari Facias*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the third day of April next, a certain tract or piece of land called "Adamaria," situate on the north west side of the Allegheny river, in the county of Allegheny aforesaid, in Jones's district of depreciation lands, containing two hundred and sixty-seven acres and one hundred and seventeen perches, and allowance of six per cent. for roads, &c. marked in the plan of said district, No. 18. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Thom.

Also, a certain half tract of land, situate in Conequenessing township, bounded by lands of Thomas Langley, Robert Boggs, Alexander Ramsay and Joseph Little.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Tobias Stevenson.

And by virtue of sundry writs of *Alias venditioni exponas*, issued out of the same Court, and to me directed, will be exposed to sale at the time and place aforesaid, one hundred and fifty acres of land, more or less, situate in Pine township, on the Franklin road, three miles and an half from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of Samuel M'Cord and Thomas Reed. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Simpson.

Also, three hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in St. Clair township, adjoining lands of Alexander Miller, James Miller, James Kildoo and others, on which are about one hundred acres cleared.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of Thomas Crawford.

Also, two out lots, Nos. 4 and 5, of Farm No. 3, in the Manor of Pittsburgh, containing seven acres and one hundred and forty-nine perches, more or less. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward M'Ewen.

All which property will be sold by me.

WM. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, March 2d, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st of April next

A large Farm on the waters of Peter's creek, adjoining lands of Mr. Kuykendall. On said farm there is a good stone House and frame Stable, a Grist-mill, Horse-mill, Saw-mill, and Distillery, also a good Orchard and Meadow. For further particulars apply to Mr. Drake, living on the premises, or to WILLIAM FERGUSON, living on Pigeon creek, Washington county. March 4, 1808.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a resolution of the General Assembly, dated the 18th of December, 1807, the Secretary of the Commonwealth hath forwarded to my Office a number of copies of an act, entitled, "*An Act to alter and amend the several Laws of this Commonwealth relative to domestic attachments,*" The Judges of the Court, Justices of the Peace, and all Constables are entitled to one copy each, which will be delivered on application.

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Proth'y.*

Prothonotary's Office, March 7, 1808.

BOARDING SCHOOL.

ON the first of April E. CARR intends to remove from his present situation to that large and commodious house in Second Street, nearly opposite the *Bank*, where, in addition to his present School, he will accommodate a few young gentlemen, from the country, with boarding, at a reasonable expence, who may be taught any branch of scholastic education necessary to initiate them into a commercial life, or any of the learned professions; as also the polite accomplishments of dancing and good manners.

For all those branches, suitable assistants or teachers will be procured, or recommended to the attention of parents or guardians by the subscriber, who has, for many years, been principal preceptor in a similar academy in London.

Country gentlemen, favouring this undertaking, may be assured, that every attention will be paid to the morals and manners of such young gentlemen as may be placed under his care.

Testimonials of his past assiduity, for the last four years, may be had from the first characters in Pittsburgh, to whom, if required, he will give reference.

EDWARD CARR.

March 8, 1808. 7t.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

For Sale or Rent,

And possession given the first of April.

The Brick Ferry House on the Monongahela river above Mr. Beelen's shipyard; the great road to Redstone passes the premises, and a new road to Turtle Creek is opened past the said house, which makes it a good stand for public busines; there is also a good Stone Quarry on the premises. For terms of Sale or Rent apply to ANDW. WATSON.

Grant's Hill, near Pittsburgh, March 5, 1808.

N. B. will be Sold at Public Sale by the subscriber on Wednesday the sixth of April next, one Copper Boiler, containing 220 gallons, one Still containing 107 gallons, a number of Hogsheads, one Waggon, one Cart, Horses, and Cows and sundry other articles. The sale to begin at 11 o'clock, forenoon. Reasonable credit will be given. A. W.

WANTED,

At the *New Glass Works*, in Pittsburgh,

POT & PEARL ASHES,

For which a liberal Price will be given.

Also, Cash will be given for good clean WOOD ASHES,

at the rate of 12 1-2 cents per bushel.

March 7, 1808.

N. B. Three cents per pound will be given for broken Flint Glass, at the above Works.

PIG LEAD.

Ten tons of Pig Lead, for Sale, by the subscriber,—for which approved indorsed notes at 60 days, will be taken in payment.

GEO. ROBINSON.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st of April next.

Two Houses. They are well finished, convenient, and well situated in this Borough. For terms apply to

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

Proclamation.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seals of the Hon. Samuel Roberts, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas composing the 5th District of Pennsylvania, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery in said District, and John M'Dowell, Esquire, Associate Judge of the same courts in the county of Allegheny, dated the 14th January, 1808, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery at the Court house in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of April next.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the county of Allegheny, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, records, inquisitions, examinations, and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done; and also, to those who will prosecute against the prisoners that now are or then shall be in the goal of Allegheny county, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

WILLIAM WOODS, Sheriff.

Given at Pittsburgh, the 25th February, 1808.

Nail Manufactory.

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he manufactures and has now on hand

Cut and Hammered Nails

of every description, which he will sell, wholesale and retail, at the usual prices.

He still continues to manufacture *Ropes* of every *kind*; orders for which will be punctually attended to.

Six Pence per lb. given for sound clean Hemp.

He has to Rent, a convenient two story House. Possession given the 1st April. For particulars enquire of the subscriber at the corner of Third and Liberty Streets.

JOHN IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 7, 1808.

NOTICE.

I having defamed William Gazzam, of Pittsburgh, unjustly, and he having brought an action of slander against me, I have applied to him for the remission of the prosecution, which he has granted for sake of my aged father, and for which I thus thank him.

ROBERT THOMPSON.

2d Moon Township, Allegheny county.

English Education.

SAMUEL KINGSTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that he will open School on the 6th of April next, in Mrs. Irwin's Long Room, corner of Market street and the Diamond, where the following branches of literature will be taught with accuracy and dispatch;—

Book-keeping, both by single and double entry, after the most approved English and Italian methods. Trigonometry and practical Geometry, with their application in the mensuration of Superfices and Solids. Navigation, in a plain and concise manner, with its practical use in Surveying. Each scholar in this department will be charged five dollars per quarter.

Scholars in Spelling, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, and Geography, will pay three dollars per quarter.

The teacher, from various considerations, deems it expedient that the parents, guardians and masters of the pupils consigned to his care, should convene early in the first quarter, for the purpose of nominating a competent number of respectable citizens, who may as often at least as once a month, visit the School, observe the discipline enforced, inpect the management of the institution, and finally acquaint themselves with the proficiency of the scholars in their different departments. The result of this measure will, he flatters himself, not only excite emulation in the Scholars, but likewise conduce to obviate ill-founded censures, and more effectually enable his employers to form a proper estimate of his attention and abilities.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 29, 1808.

MR. GARDENIER'S SPEECH,

On the Bill, now before Congress, supplementary to the Embargo Law.

[Reported for the U. S. Gazette.]

I SHALL vote in favor of the motion to commit; but not for precisely the same reasons which have been urged; but as I apprehend for reasons more powerful. It has struck me, sir, that the more we legislate on this subject the worse we legislate—the more we legislate, the more we legislate to the destruction of the country. Why we passed the embargo law itself, I have always been unable to tell. Why we passed subsequent laws for the purpose of rendering the original evil more perfect and universal, God only knows. It does appear to me sir, that we are led on, step by step, by an unseen hand. We are urged forward by a sort of spell, to the ruin of our country. Under the name of an embargo we are in truth and in fact passing non intercourse laws. Under the beguiling form of a bill, supplementary to the embargo law, a law which prohibited the departure of vessels from your ports and harbors, you are about to prohibit all intercourse by land with any of the circumjacent territories of foreign nations. Between the original measure and this there is no connexion: the principle of the one is totally different from the other. Nay, sir, this bill is totally at variance with the president's embargo message. (Mr. Gardenier here read the president's message of Dec. 21, 1807.)

"The communications now made, show the "great and increasing dangers of our vessels, "our seamen our merchandize are threat-"ened on the high seas, and elsewhere from "the belligerent powers of Europe; and it "being of the greatest importance to keep in "safety these essential resources, I deem it "my duty to recommend the subject to the "consideration of congress, who will doubtless "perceive all the advantage which may be "expected from an inhibition of the departure "of our vessels from the ports of the United "States."

To prevent our ships and vessels from leaving their ports, for the purpose of reserving them as resources to meet a state of war, if that should ultimately come, was all that the president professed to have in view, all that he wished us to do, at least at that time. And I state it to the everlasting honor of the minority on that occasion, and as long as I live I shall be proud of the share I had in that honor, that to resist even that law, we sat day after day and night after night. I cannot therefore, possessing now the same opinions which governed me then, opposed as I still am to the existence of the embargo act, I cannot consent to go on, for the purpose of extending the operation of the evil more widely—for the purpose of making that worse which is already too bad. But this is different from the embargo law. It is a non-intercourse bill. The more the original measure developes itself the more I am satisfied that my first view of it was correct; that it was a sly cunning measure. That its real object was not merely to prevent our vessels from going out—but to effect a non intercourse.—Are the nation prepared for this? If you wish to try, tell them what you mean, tell them you mean to take part with the grand pacificator. Or else stop your present course.—Do not go on forging chains to fasten us to the car of the Imperial Conqueror. [Here Mr. Smilie, Mr. G. W. Campbell, and Mr. Montgomery, and several others, rose together, some calling to order, and others very spitefully hoping the gentleman might proceed]

The Speaker hoped the gentleman would keep within the rules of propriety.

Mr. Gardenier hoped the speaker would keep order in the house [*three gentlemen were still standing*] for (said Mr. G) it is impossible for me to *speak and keep order* in the house at the same time. [*The confusion having ceased, Mr. Gardenier proceeded.*] If the gentlemen have composed themselves, and are in a condition to hear, I will proceed. I wish first, however, to put them at ease on one point.—They are not of sufficient importance to have been the objects at whom I would level any thing. I assure the gentlemen I did not mean them.

This sir, whatever the name or complexion it may bear, is in fact a non intercourse bill.—The measure it proposes can be of no possible benefit to us—It has nothing in it to render palatable the distress it must bring on a very considerable portion of our citizens. I object particularly against the fourth section. It forbids the exportation of our produce *by land*, in which mode there is no danger of capture. When we passed the embargo act, it was not done with a view to stop trade, but was *professed* to be done with a view to keep safe *our resources.* The stopping of trade by water was not the *object*, however it may be the inevitable *consequence* of the embargo. It was an evil necessarily resulting from it. The majority were willing to endure this evil, in consideration of the eventual good which would result from keeping (as the President expresses it) in safety our essential resources. But as one mad measure usually begets more, so, in the present instance, it has happened, that the original object of the embargo, ruinous as it was, is abandoned, and gentlemen seemed to vie with each other in their endeavours to render

our situation in every respect intolerable. I ask the intelligent and candid men of this house, whether to prevent the farmers of Vermont from selling their pigs in Canada is calculated to increase or diminish their essential resources. Whether the object which the President professed to have in view is counteracted by a traffic of this kind. No sir. It is not only in direct hostility to the interests of the country, but what some gentlemen will probably regard just as much, to the wishes of the president. I repeat it; the objects of the bill, particularly of the fourth section, and of the embargo are totally distinct.

Instead of measures of this description; instead of fettering commerce; instead of putting their ingenuity to the rack, in devising means to paralize completely all the commercial activity of the country, I should have been happy to have perceived in the gentlemen who manage matters in this house; I should have been glad to have perceived in the administration, a disposition to encourage as much commercial activity as could be possibly consistent with the professed object of the President: the safe keeping of our resources. I should have been happy to have found them content with the ruin and distress their darling project had already produced, without aiming at the utter, the total stagnation of all the commercial powers of the political body. But, unhappily, instead of ameliorating, we go on to make worse and worse the condition of our devoted country. Suppose Vermont should send some of her produce to Canada; or Georgia to the Floridas; in what are the interests of the union to suffer by it? Or are we to go on passing these laws, zealous in our exertions to make bad worse, upon the principle, which some gentlemen in this house have very gravely advanced, that we ought to make the public suffering as equal (in other words) as universal as possible—to extend it to every nook and corner of the union; that no portion, no section however remote, however secluded, should escape from taking its due proportion of the *bitter draught*; none, which the fatal gangrene should not reach? If we *are* running mad, sir, we have at least this consolation; we have "*method* in our madness."

It is strange, it astonishes me that by an embargo, we should be lead to the measures contemplated in this bill. Because you wish to preserve your vessels and seamen those essential resources, in your sea-ports, you are therefore to forbid all trafficking across your territorial lines, though it is evident that by permitting it, your citizens, of course your country will be benefitted. Sir, I cannot express my amazement at the dreadful infatuation which pervades the public councils. I conjure the members of this assembly to cease for a moment their exertions—I conjure them to sheath the destroying sword; in the name of our suffering country, I entreat them to save it from the new and accumulating evils. The great object of your president is secured.—Leave a little to your distressed people. Do not, I implore you, permit yourselves to be persuaded, that the public interest cannot be subserved, unless every body is destroyed.

I doubt whether experience has proved that the original law was for the public interest.—Hitherto our ships might have navigated the ocean in safety. But at any rate is it wise to hazard every thing upon the experiment. If it shall be proved ultimately to have been a good measure, it will also prove strong enough to produce good enough to satisfy every rational theorist. If a bad one, it will have produced calamity enough, full as much as our poor country can stagger under.

I have in view no object but my country's good.—and when I see it threatened on every side, it is my duty to speak out, boldly and earnestly to this house and to this nation. And I will again entreat gentlemen to reflect whether the continual extension of the non intercourse system, is calculated to make us better prepared to engage in a war either with France or Great-Britain. For upon that ground was the original measure of the embargo demanded by the president; upon that ground only could it be even plausibly defended. Sir, it is high time to stop. We have done enough.

If it is wise to contrive that every part of the country shonld suffer; if this strange notion be indeed good policy, I could wish gentlemen would, instead of bolting at me in the fulness of their rage, endeavor to satisfy my poor understanding by cool reasoning that they are right. That they would show me how this measure will prepare us for war—how the weakening, by distressing every part of the country, is to increase its strength and its vigour. No. I cannot be deceived in the view I have taken of this measure—and I will not cease to protest against it with all the energies of which I am possessed.

I am grieved to see that we are perpetually engaged in making additions and supplements to the embargo law. Wherever we can espy a hole, if no bigger than a wheat straw, at which the industry and enterprize of our country can find vent, all our powers are called into requisition to stop it up. The people of this country shall sell nothing but what they sell to each other. All our surplus produce shall rot on our hands. God knows what all this means! I, sir, cannot understand it. I am astonished—indeed I am astonished and dismayed. I can see effects; but I can trace them to no cause. *Yes, sir, I do fear that there is an unseen hand, which is guiding us to the most dreadful destinies Unseen, because it cannot endure the light.* Darkness and mystery overshadow this house, and this whole nation. We know nothing. We sit here as mere automatons; we legislate without knowing, nay, sir, without wishing to know, why or wherefore. We are told what we are to do, and the council of 500 do it. We move, but why or wherefore, no man knows; we are put in motion, but how, I for one cannot tell.

Sir! the gentlemen of this house with whom I have the honor to act, and a distinguished

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, March 15, 1808.

It is hoped that the Speech of Mr. Gardenier (published in this day's Gazette) will be read with the attention due to its importance.

This speech gave great offence to all the presidential party—its truth they could not controvert by fair argument, they therefore had recourse to abuse and invective. Mr. G. W. Campbell, a member from Tennessee, expressed himself on the floor of Congress, in so personal and indecorus a manner, as to oblige Mr. Gardenier to send him a message requiring the satisfaction due for so outrageous an insult, the message was accepted, and a meeting took place near Bladensburgh, when, on the first fire, Mr. Gardenier was shot through the body. The wound, we are happy to learn, is not supposed to be mortal.

A bill has been brought into the Senate, and one of the like tenor into the House of Representatives, authorising the president to raise, in addition to the present force, five regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one regiment of light artillery, and one regiment of cavalry. The bill has gone through the committee of the whole in the House of Representatives without opposition.

A letter from Detroit, of the 13th Feb. states, that "Col. Close, a British officer has arrived at Malden (an English post about 18 miles from Detroit) and a large council of Indians is shortly to be held. They are arriving daily; and I presume there are not less than 1500 men, women and children already collected at that place."

COMMUNICATION.

The report of the committee appointed to enquire respecting a charge of abuse of power by James Hamilton, president of the ninth district, admits in the most explicit terms the rightful exercise of power in the instance complained of—negatives all the other charges as being without the shadow of evidence, which were connected therewith—recommends the disuse of the sheriff preceding the court, as anti-republican;—and after admitting in the most unqualified manner that the president was incorrupt, uniformly impartial, and free from all favoritism, extending the same *stern rule of severe justice* to all,—recommends to him a system of more lenity.

(Lan. Jour.

The President has at length fairly taken upon himself the responsibility of recommending the raising an army of THIRTY THOUSAND men.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

FEBRUARY 26, 1808.

A Message was received from the President of the United States, as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

THE dangers to our country, arising from the contests of other nations, and the urgency of making preparations for whatever events might affect our relations with them, have been intimated in preceding messages to Congress. To secure ourselves by due precautions, an augmentation of our military force, as well regular as of volunteer militia, seems to be expedient. The precise extent of that augmentation cannot as yet be satisfactorily suggested; but that no time may be lost, and especially at a season deemed favorable to the object, I submit to the wisdom of the Legislature, whether they will authorise a commencement of this precautionary work, by a present provision, for raising and organizing some additional force; reserving to themselves to decide its ultimate extent, on such views of our situation as I may be enabled to present at a future day of the session.

If an increase of force be now approved, I submit to their consideration the outlines of a plan proposed in the enclosed letter from the secretary of war.

I recommend to the attention of congress the term at which the act of April 18, 1806, concerning the militia will expire, and the effect of that expiration.

TH: JEFFERSON.

February 25, 1808.

WAR DEPARTMENT, Feb. 24, 1808.

The President of the U. States.

Sir,—I take the liberty of suggesting whether, under existing circumstances, it would not be advisable to propose to congress an augmentation of our regular troops as soon as practicable; and also the engaging and organizing of twenty-four thousand volunteers, on the principle, I had the honor of proposing for your consideration, the general outlines of which are contained in the paper marked No. 1.

The number of regular troops I would propose being raised immediately, is six thousand, to be composed of suitable proportions of infantry, artillery, cavalry and riflemen, and organised as stated in the enclosed paper, marked No. 2.

It may be presumed, that previous to the close of the present session, congress will be possessed of such farther information in regard to our foreign relations, as will be necessary for forming an ultimate opinion on the expediency or inexpendiency of a greater augmentation of our army than is now proposed; and, in the mean time, measures may be taken for the recruiting service in different parts of the United States.

In the event of war it will, I presume, be considered necessary to arrange our military force into separate departments, and to have a commander to each department, and of course to have no such officer as a commander in chief; and, until a larger army shall be raised than is now proposed, it may not be advisable to have any officers above the rank of brigadier generals; of that grade it may be proper to have four or five, as soon as a suitable proportion of the troops is raised.

With sentiments of the highest respect,

I am, Sir,

Your humble servant,

H. DEARBORN.

(No. 1.)

It is proposed to have engaged in the several states and territories, twenty-four thousand volunteers, to be enlisted to serve twelve months in any twenty-four months, within the term of five years, at such times and places as the president of the United States shall direct, to be armed and equipped by the United States; and to be regularly encamped in their respective states and territories from two to three months in each year; and to be exercised under the direction of inspectors to be appointed by the president of the United States; to receive pay and rations, and to be furnished with camp equipage and one suit of uniform cloathing once in three or four years; the officers, except the inspectors and paymasters, to be appointed by the respective states; the pay, annually, to commence the day they march for the respective encampments, and to continue until their return home, allowing one day for each twenty miles march to and from the encampments; no corporal punishments to be inflicted, but all offences to be punished by close confinement and short allowance, or fines, or both; the commissioned officers to be governed by the rules and articles of war established for the regular army: the 24,000 to be apportioned on the states and territories, in such proportion as circumstances may require, and in such proportions of infantry, artillery, cavalry and riflemen, as the president of the United States shall direct; and organized into companies, battalions, regiments and brigades, or other corps, as shall be found expedient according to the numbers in each state respectively; and to be encamped in the respective states and territories, at such time and place, or places, as the president of the United States shall from time to time direct.

No. 2.

The six thousand regular troops may consist of five regiments of infantry, one regiment of riflemen, one regiment of light artillery, and one regiment of light cavalry.

The regiments of infantry, riflemen and artillery, to consist of ten companies each, and the regiment of cavalry of eight companies.—The field and staff of each regiment to consist one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant, one quarter master, one paymaster, one surgeon, one surgeon's mate, one sergeant major, one quarter master sergeant, and two principal musicians, and the regiment of cavalry, one riding master.

Each company of infantry and riflemen, to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one ensign, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians, and sixty-eight privates.

Each company of artillery to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, two cadets, four sergeants, four corporals, four musicians, eight artificers, and fifty-eight privates.

Each company of cavalry to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one cornet, four sergeants, four corporals, two musicians, one saddler, one farrier, and thirty-eight privates.

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 29.

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c onfidential message in writing was received on Friday last, from the President of the U. States by Mr. Coles, his secretary, as followeth:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I enclose for the information of Congress, letters recently received from our ministers at Paris and London, communicating their representations against the late decrees and orders of France and Great Britain, heretofore transmitted to congress. These documents will contribute to the information of congress, as to the dispositions of these powers, and the probable course of their proceedings towards neutrals; and will doubtless have their due influence in adapting the measures of the legislature to the actual crisis.

Although nothing forbids the general matter of these letters from being spoken of without reserve; yet as the publication of papers of this description would restrain injuriously the freedom of our foreign correspondence, they are communicated, so far confidentially, and with a request that after being read to the satisfaction of both houses, they may be returned.

TH. JEFFERSON.

February 26, 1808.

We understand that the papers communicated by the president in his message consist of a correspondence between Mr. Armstrong and the secretary of state, and Mr. Pinckney and the secretary of state.

The letters of Mr. Armstrong are not very recent, and altogether relate to the condemnation of the ship Horizon, whose case was lately given at length in this paper. They are consequently anterior to the date of the Milan decree. The ground taken by the grand judge, in justification of the condemnation is, that the vessel being under the French decrees, a good prize at sea, was not less so when driven on land.

The letters from Mr. Pinckney to Mr. Madison are dated November 23d. December 14th, December 29th, and January 2d.

The first letter is of considerable length, and details several conversations with Mr. Canning, relative to the late British orders; to which the subsequent letters are merely appendages. In these communications Mr. Pinckney takes a wide and forcible view of the injustice of these orders; states an opinion that though popular, they will not be of long continuance—and intimates that from his conversations with Mr. Canning, there is no hope of their relaxation. Mr. Rose is said not to have been acquainted with them on his departure; having been sent on a *special* mission, and it being intended that Mr. Erskine should be continued as minister resident. The merchants had desired an explanation whether American produce might not pass unmolested, the answer given to which was in the negative. Mr. P. in his discussions with Mr. Canning contends that the French decree of the Nov. 21st is no justification of the British orders, the former involving only the exercise of municipal powers.

CHARLESTON, *February* 16.

A very intelligent gentleman, who came passenger in the Portland, from Bordeaux, gives it as his opinion, that the desperate and cruel measures which Bonaparte is now pursuing, must, if persevered in, inevitably lead to the destruction of his power. The uneasiness and dissatisfaction which prevails among the people are not to be described. They dare not complain; but their acquiescence is rather a sullen submission to the tyrant's will, than an approval of the measures of their government. Bonaparte had already began to make arrangements for calling out the conscripts for 1810, and the people were driven almost to madness by the many privations which they had already and were still to suffer from the war, augmented by the rigorous blockade by the British, and the restrictions of their government; the young men, without distinction of persons, were torn from their homes, to fight for they knew not what, except to serve the cause and promote the ambitious views of the inexorable tyrant, who aims at universal dominion, and who now wields the sceptre of the European continent, with a giant grasp, and governs its nations with a whip of scorpions.

It was generally believed in France, that it was impossible for the U. States to preserve their neutrality. It was said to be the determination of the French government to compel us to become a party in the war: and should harmony be restored between the United States and Great Britain, it would be followed by an immediate declaration of war on the part of France.

Madame Moreau arrived at Bourdeaux, in the ship *Eliza*, from New-York, about ten days before the *Portland* sailed. She was immediately arrested by the Police and confined to her hotel under a guard, without being permitted to write or speak with any of her friends.

Latest from England

By the British Packet Lord Hobart, the editors of the New-York Gazette have received London papers and Lloyd's lists to the 9th Jan. One day later. The Packet has dispatches for Mr. Rose.

LONDON, Jan. 9.—The report of the approaching negociation for peace continues to gain ground, and some of our contemporaries goes farther on this subject than we think they are at present warranted, though as we first of all stated, there is certainly something on the carpet that may lead to ultimate negociation. It was reported last night, but we do not vouch for its authencity, that the preferred mediation of Austria had been rejected, but that ministers had offered to treat directly with France for peace on equitable terms. To this proposal, Bonaparte it is said, had acceded, and a blank passport had been transmitted to our government, to be filled up with the name of an envoy, who is to proceed to Paris. Should this prove true, it will not be difficult to account for the return of Bonaparte to Paris.

BRAZIL TRADE.—Four ships are already preparing at Liverpool, and 3 at Hull, to carry freight of goods to Brazil. Upwards of twelve are in readiness in the river to depart for the same destination. Licenses are directed to be prepared by the council for the trade to the Brazil, upon the following conditions:—The licenses are to be endorsed by the Portuguese minister here, and invoices of the cargo to be dilivered to him. Vessels are to proceed only to the island of St. Catharine's, to the southward of Rio Janeiro, there to wait the directions of the Portuguese government. No articles are to be allowed which were not heretofore admitted in Portugal, and they to pay the same duties.

Private letters from Holland still represent that unfortunate country to be in a state of very great distress. Talleyrand is said to

have arrived, and king Louis was expected to set out for Paris in a few days. From the late rigid enforcement of the commercial decree, the merchants are in a state of the utmost consternation and despondency.

According to the latest accounts from Holland, a serious difference had arisen between the French and Russian Emperors, respecting the partition of Turkey, and the conduct observed by the former towards Prussia. Alexander is said to have refused to evacuate Moldavia and Wallachia, until the French troops shall be entirely withdrawn from the Prussian territories.—The emperor of Austria is also said to have refused to shut the ports of Trieste against the trade of Great-Britain. These rumours are entitled to very little credit.

The following able and comprehensive statement of facts and arguments, applicable to the question of our contest with America, we submit to the serious examination of our countrymen, and strongly recommend to the particular attention of ministers. If they are accessible to reasons deduced from considerations of justice or policy, they must be strongly impressed by this statement.

"The amount of British manufactures exported annually to the United States is estimated to exceed ten millions ster. and the demand has been for some time past rapidly increasing, to the great advantage of our manufactures.

"This increasing demand proceeds from the following causes:

"The growing population and wealth of the United States creating a greatly increased consumption, which necessarily requires an adequate supply; and from the commercial enterprize of the people of this country, constantly discovering new and remote markets for our manufactures, imported by them for exportation, and which thus find their way into distant channels for consumption, where they were before unknown, and also into the colonies of the enemy, to which this country, as a belligerent, has not access.

"It is estimated, that a sum not exceeding twelve millions sterling, is now owing from individuals in the United States to the merchants and manufacturers of the United Kingdom; which property, there is too much reason to apprehend, would for an indefinate time, at least, be directed from its regular channel by the obstructions which a state of hostility will naturally and inevitably present to its appropriation, in the event of a hostile determination on the part of the American Government.—Such a result, it is to be feared, would be productive of extensive and general distress in this country, and greatly augment that already felt in the manufacturing districts in the North, owing to a suspension of the demand for the American market, following so closely the privation of the trade with the European continent.

Amongst the many important consquences of a rupture with the United States, are disadvatages which would accrue to the commercial interests at large, from being deprived of trading through the only medium now left them; and the general inconveniences and partial distresses which must be experienced by his majesty's subjects in the West India Islands, in case of such a war taking place. The advantages should also be considered of preserving the American market open to our access for timber and naval stores—and also the benefit this country might, in the present state of Europe, derive from America, as a granary, should a period of scarcity recur, and a good understanding be preserved. There is great reason to believe that if the late orders in council are acted upon as they now stand without any modification (as they refer to articles the growth of the U. S.) it will tend to produce in the minds of the government and of the United States a feeling of determined hostility to this country; in as much as obliging American vessels, laden with the produce of their soil, to enter our ports and take out a clearance from thence will be received as a novel and vexatious interference in the innocent commerce of an independent and neutral nation; and in the event of the American government not being induced at once to resort to acts of direct hostility (which is most to be apprehended) it may immediately adopt restrictive commercial regulations, in relation, which will in effect be productive of a complete suspension of all mercantile intercourse between the two countries, and operate as inconvenience little short of a state of actual warfare.

[*Morn. Chron.*

Mills for Sale.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE on Thursday the 7th of April next, by the subscriber, on the premises, a good Grist and Saw Mill, with about 50 acres of well timbered Land, in Mill creek township, three miles from the Borough of Erie, together with some Household Furniture, Horse Geers, and a quantity of Dry and Green Boards, some grain, and other articles. An indisputable title, immediate possession, and reasonable credit will be given, by complying with the articles of Sale. The Vendue will begin at 12 o'clock. Attendance and terms of sale made known by ROBERT M'CULLOH.

February 26, 1808.

TO BE RENTED,

And possession given the 1st of April next,

A Two Story Brick House situate on the bank of the Monongahela river between Market-street and Chancery-lane, now occupied by Mr. Ensell, Brush-maker.—For terms apply to

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, March 9, 1808.

LIST OF CAUSES

Set down for Trial at April Term, 1808, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

John Mahony	*vs*	*James O'Hara*
Anthony Evans	*vs*	*Peter Bugher*
John White	*vs*	*Elam Thomas*
John Shrodes	*vs*	*James Hammond*
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	*John White*
Samuel Boyd	*vs*	*James Duncan, jr.*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Philip Server & al.	*vs*	*James Duncan*
Less. of John Black	*vs*	*James Mulholm*
Robert Smith	*vs*	*John Crawford*
Lessee of Robert Simpson	*vs*	*Jas. Irwin & Saml. Ewalt*
George Myers	*vs*	*Enos M'Donald*
Less. of N. Bedford	*vs*	*Hardy Rundle*
Alexander Rodgers	*vs*	*James Powell*
Sarah Fowler, ex. of A. Fowler, dec.	*vs*	*Samuel Ewalt*
James Robinson and Geo. Wallace	*vs*	*Erasmus Cooper*
Edward Smallman	*vs*	*William Herd*
Hance Scott	*vs*	*Timothy Murphy*
Wm. Bonner	*vs*	*Ephraim Latta*
Henry Perry	*vs*	*Geo. Wallace*
James Morrison	*vs*	*Jos. Scott's adm'rs.*
George Wallace	*vs*	*John Simpson*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
James Fletcher	*vs*	*James Dodds*
Agnes Powell	*vs*	*Myers Powell*
James Seeds	*vs*	*Alexander Rea*
James Adams	*vs*	*Ann Adams*
Andrew Willock	*vs*	*Isaac Marks & al.*
George Mushrush	*vs*	*Wm. Fulton*
James Marshal	*vs*	*Hugh M'Intire & al.*
Thos. Harris for &c.	*vs*	*James Harrison*
Roderick Cameron	*vs*	*Samuel Shelly*
Ephraim Jones	*vs*	*Robert Cumming*
Robert Boyd pro ami	*vs*	*John White & wife*
James Boyd	*vs*	*Same*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*Jas. Kerwin & Saml. Scott*
Peter Declary & al.	*vs*	*Abraham Daniels*
John Kean	*vs*	*H. Alexander*
Thomas Hartly	*vs*	*John M'Nickle*
John M'Nickle	*vs*	*Thos. Hartly, &c.*
Saml. Hubley ass'ee. of Lewis Peters	*vs*	*John Speers*
Catharine Willy	*vs*	*John Carr*
Richard Mayberry	*vs*	*Arthur Brown*
Fredk. Shofes's ex'rs.	*vs*	*Daniel M'Dermot*
John Reed	*vs*	*Wm. Bonner*
West Elliott	*vs*	*Ephraim Claffland*
Bedford & Mowry for E. Jones	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
Joseph Johnston	*vs*	*Wm. Scott, Wm. Minigan & al.*
Wm. & Jona'n Dean for John Reed	*vs*	*Wm. & Robt. Bonner*
Nich. Bausman's exs.	*vs*	*Abram. Mackey et al.*
Joseph Harris	*vs*	*John M'Dowel*
Isaac Smith	*vs*	*Floyd and Gray*
Robert Simpson	*vs*	*John D. Littleford*
Thomas Fletcher	*vs*	*Robert Kilgore*
Peter Trough and Conrad Eary	*vs*	*A. Kirkpatrick et al.*
James Burd	*vs*	*James Semple*
Thomas Bracken	*vs*	*Robert Robinson*
A. Kirkpatrick	*vs*	*Peter Katz*
Robt. Hays qui tam	*vs*	*B. Couch, constable*
Andrew Johnson	*vs*	*J. Bausman's ex'rs.*
Woolman Gibson	*vs*	*Alex. Hill*
James Kerr	*vs*	*James Cunningham and Jas. Mewhorter*
Js. W. Nicholson & Co.	*vs*	*Joseph M'Clurg*
Mary Coole	*vs*	*Wm. Coole.*

PRESLEY NEVILL, Proth'y.

Pittsburgh, 7th March, 1808.

New-York State Lottery

Positively commences Drawing in the City of New-York on the

First Tuesday in April next.

Payment of Prizes guaranteed by the State Legislature.

HIGHEST PRIZES.

1 Prize	of	$25,000
1	of	10,000
2	of	5,000
4	of	2,000
7	of	1,000

and a very considerable number of inferior prizes. Less than two blanks to a prize. Prizes payable thirty days after the Drawing is completed, and (not like most Lotteries) will continue on demand for some years after the Drawing.

TICKETS,

HALVES, QUARTERS, & EIGHTHS,

For Sale, in a variety of Numbers, at

G. & R. WAITES

Truly fortunate Lottery Offices,

No. 64 & 38, Maiden Lane, New-York,

At the following prices,

Whole Tickets,	$	7 50
Half ditto,		3 75
Quarter ditto,		2 00
Eighth ditto,		1 00

But will advance as the Drawing approaches. Distant adventurers, by inclosing Bank Notes of any description, (post paid) will have Tickets and Shares forwarded to any amount, and the earliest advice sent them of their success (gratis.) Prize Tickets in any of the New-York Lotteries and late Baltimore Grand Lottery, taken in payment.

At *G. & R. WAITES* Offices in Baltimore was sold nearly all the capital prices in the last mentioned Lottery.

☞ Orders sent to G. & R. WAITES Office, corner of Market and Charles Streets, Baltimore, will be duly attended to. March, 1808.

ON FRIDAY EVENING NEXT,

WILL BE PERFORMED AT THE COURT HOUSE,

THE COMEDY OF

THE ROAD TO RUIN,

WITH THE FARCE OF

The Reprisal.

TICKETS, at *Seventy-five* Cents each, to be had at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette

Doors to be opened at half past 5, and the Curtain rise at half past 6 o'clock.

☞ No Money will be received at the door.

Pittsburgh, March 15, 1808.

ANTHONY BEELEN,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he is now opening at the Old Stand in Front Street, near Mr. Eichbaum's Tavern, sign of the Indian Queen, a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

amongst which are a variety of Fancy Articles, as artificial flowers, plain and ornamented feathers, tiffany and paper fans, Italian silks, tamboured and plain lace sleeves, lace handkerchiefs and veils, white, black, and flesh coloured silk stockings, figured satin velvet ribbons for dresses, figured velvet waistcoating, silk and tinsel cords and tassels, chenille and other trimmings, figured soft satin ribbons, tortoise shell combs, gold and silver tinsel, epaulets, military plumes, &c. &c.

An elegant assortment of *Jewellery* and *Watches.*

A quantity of *Music*, by Pleyel, Hayden, Clements, and many other authors of the first eminence, for the piano forte, violin, violincello, flute and clarinet; piano forte, violin, clarinet, flute and fife tutors, violins of different prices, German flutes, clarinets and fifes, violin bows and bridges, tuning hammers, piano wire, and best Italian violin strings.

An assortment of *Looking Glasses*, with fashionable gilt and mahogany frames.

Paints, colours and dye stuffs.

Patent and Family Medicines.

Boulting Cloths.

A quantity of Scotch Herring by the box, &c. &c. &c.

All which he will sell on low terms for cash, or approved notes at 90 days.

He has on hand at his Lumber Yard, a quantity of well seasoned Pine, Walnut, Cherry, Oak and Poplar Boards, Scantling, Shingles, Staves, Lath, and other Lumber.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1808. tf.

FOR THE ACADEMY AT BUSTLETON.

SCHEME OF A

LOTTERY,

ON AN ENTIRE NEW PLAN;

SECOND CLASS,

AND THE TICKETS SELLING RAPIDLY.

By Authority.

1	PRIZE of	10,000 dollars	10,000
1		5,000	5,000
1		2,000	2,000
9		1,000	9,000
20		500	10,000
24		300	7,200
50		200	10,000
75		100	7,500
154		50	7,700
165		40	6,600

3,000 Tickets at 28 dollars.

Prizes subject to 15 per cent. deduction, and payable in 30 days after the drawing is finished.

Part of the above Prizes to be stationary and arranged as follows, viz.

The whole Lottery to be drawn in six drawings, 500 tickets each day.

First drawn blank,	first	day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	second day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	third day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	fourth day	500
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	fifth day	1,000
Last	ditto	ditto	1,000
First	ditto	sixth day	5,000
Last	ditto	ditto	2,000

The drawing will take place in March next, at the State House in Philadelphia, and be concluded in three weeks, as a great proportion of the tickets are already sold. Tickets and shares for sale by the subscriber at the rate of 28 dollars.

N. B. Orders for Tickets from any part of the continent, post paid, inclosing cash, will be attended to with the utmost punctuality, and the earliest information given of their success. Prizes in other Lotteries taken in payment. MATTHEW M'CONNELL,

No. 82, Chesnut Street.

SAMUEL SWIFT, *President of the Board of Managers.*

☞ Tickets in the above Lottery for Sale by *M'Candless & Cochran*, Pittsburgh.

To be Rented,

A Brick and Frame House, situate in the Public Square, adjoining Mr. M'Clurg's and Mr. Fulton's Stores. Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, March 12, 1808.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of *Alias venditioni exponas*, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 3d day of April next, Fifty-two acres of Land, be the same more or less, situate in Mifflin township, with about 15 acres cleared thereon, and a cabin, adjoining lands of John Trumbo, James Hindman, James M'Killip and others. Seized and taken in execution as the property of William Ferguson and Robert Ferguson.

To be sold by

WM. WOODS, Sheriff.

Pittsburgh, March 14, 1808.

HARPER & WILKINSON,

In addition to their former Stock on hand, will in a few days receive an elegant and extensive assortment of

GOODS,

suitable for the approaching season; all of which they will dispose of on the lowest terms for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, March 15, 1808. tf.

FOR SALE.

By the subscriber, an assortment of

LEATHER,

Consisting of *Soal, Upper, Calf skins, Skirting, Hogs'* and *Sheep skins*, &c.

WM. GORMLY.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

PUBLIC SALES

BY

E. DENNY,

On Friday morning next, weather permitting.

1	Pipe of 4th proof Brandy,
2	Barrels Jamaica Spirits,
1	do. Gin,
3	Quarter casks dry Sherry,
1	do. Lisbon,
8	Barrels Muscovado Sugar,
2	do. white Havanna do.
700	lb. Loaf do.
6	Boxes Imperial Tea,
6	do. Chocolate,
1	Barrel Rice,
1	do. Coffee,
1	Keg Pepper,
1	do. Indigo, Spanish Flotant,
2	Bags Shot,
14	Gross Corks.

For all sums above 100 dollars, approved endorsed Notes at 60 days: less than 100 dollars, Cash.

Pittsburgh, March 14th, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the First Presbyterian Congregation of the Borough of Pittsburgh will attend at the Meeting House on the first Monday of April next, from ten o'clock in the morning to twelve at noon, for the purpose of letting the PEWS on the Gallery of said House. Also, at same time and place, agreeable to the Constitution, will be held an Election for three Trustees. Pittsburgh, March 10, 1808.

FOUND.

A few days ago, a *Fifty Dollar Bank Note* was found in Pittsburgh. The owner can have it again, on application to the subscriber, who lives with Mr. Robert Semple. WILLIAM PARKS.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 24, 1808.

FOR SALE,

TWO HOUSES, situate in Penn Street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, together with half a Lot of Ground. I will also let on ground rent, the remainder of the Lot. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

MARY NEALOW.

February 27, 1808.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 7.

It is understood that the court-martial, which lately sat on Commodore Barron, have acquitted him of all the charges alledged against him by the court of enquiry. It is strange, that the proceedings are not made public.

Mr. ROSE.—We are informed that the negociation had closed, the rumours to the contrary notwithstanding. We have since seen a letter from a gentleman at Washington who is well informed, mentioning that nothing farther can be done by Mr. Rose, on account, as is said, of his instructions being too limited.—This gentleman, the two Casamajors, Mr. Erskine, jun. and Mr. Foster, are to return home shortly in the Statira. Mr. Erskine [the minister] and Mr. Mansfield remain here. The writer, who generally concurs with the administration, supposes that the statements and representations, lately sent to Great Britain by the executive will meet with a favorable reception.—*N. American*

By Authority.

SECOND CLASS.

SCEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising part of the sum of 3000 dollars, for defraying the expences of finishing the Presbyterian Church in the Borough of Pittsburgh.

1 Prize of	1000 Dollars, is	1000
1 do.	500	500
2 do.	250	500
2 do.	200	400
10 do.	100	1000
11 do.	50	550
30 do.	20	600
70 do.	10	700
650 do.	5	3250
1 1st Ticket drawn blank, 3d day,		100
1 do.	do. 5th day,	100
1 Last blank drawn the last day,		500
780 Prizes		9200
1520 Blanks		
2300 Tickets at Four Dollars, is		9200

THE PRIZES will be paid within the time limited by law, subject to a deduction of 20 per cent. Those not demanded within twelve months will be considered as relinquished in favor of the Church.

THE great encouragement and advantages this scheme holds out to adventurers are very evident. The Prizes are generally large, and or a small sum, which almost every man can fonveniently spare, he puts himself in the way of fortune.

THE Managers have every reason to believe that the Tickets will sell very rapidly, and with pleasure inform the public, that a large number are already bespoke, and from present appearances they will be able to commence drawing on the 18th day of April next.

TICKETS may be had of the Managers of the Lottery, at the different Printing Offices in Pittsburgh, and of the following persons :—

Isaac Craig, James O'Hara, James Riddle, John Irwin, mer. James Gibson, Steele Semple, Philip Gilland, Thomas Baird, William Anderson, Wm. Steele, Wm. M'Cullough, E. Denny, Boyle Irwin, James Irwin, Alexander M'Laughlin, John Darragh, esq. James B. Clow, Wm. Wilkins, Alex. Johnston, James Adams, Robert Spencer, Andrew Willock, George Robinson, esq. Wm. M'Candless, esq. Robert Knox, James Robinson, esq. William Woods, esq. John Finley, James Semple, esq. George Sutton, Henry Fulton, Alex. Hill, Jacob Negley, Wm. Fulton, Jacob Beltzhoover, Wm. Graham, Peter Mowry, Thomas Jones.

JOHN WILKINS,
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WILLIAM PORTER, } *Managers.*

Pittsburgh, *January* 27, 1808.

N. B. Where more Tickets than one are purchased, credit will be given to substantial persons, or on security, until the drawing is finished.

Green Tree Tavern

FOR SALE,

And possession given any time after the first day of April next.

THE situation is eligible, being a corner Lot on the Diamond and Erie Street, in the Town of Mercer, through which the county road from Pittsburgh passes—A four acre lot may be had with the above. Also, two small surveys in the vicinity of the above, to be disposed of, for which country produce will be taken. Likewise, a Tract of four hundred acres, one half rich bottom, which can be watered at any season, and each of the above tracts has one or more sugar camps and small improvements. For terms enquire of

JOHN D. LITTLEFORD.

Pittsburgh, February 11, 1808.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH.*

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence.

Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Four or Five Boarders,

May be comfortably accommodated, at the house of the subscriber in the Public Square, Pittsburgh.

LEWIS WARNER.

March 4, 1808.

JOSEPH HARBESON.

At the sign of the STILL, *in Market Street, between Second & Third Streets, just from Philadelphia, has commenced the*

Copper and Tin Manufactures,

in Pittsburgh, and has now for Sale, and shall continue to keep a supply of all sizes of Stills demanded.

STILLS of every size and description,
Copper Boilers for Brewers,
Hatter's Kettles,
Soap Boilers' ditto,
Tea Kettles,
Brass and Copper Wash Kettles, and every other article in the Copper line,
A handsome assortment of Tin Ware.

It being his intention of pursuing the business extensively, he hopes for the patronage of the public, and any orders left shall be punctually fulfilled, and at the most reasonable prices.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1805.

*** One new Brewing Copper, ready made, containing near 700 gallons.

☞ TIN by the Box, for Sale.

He intends keeping on hand from 50 to 100 Stills, assorted. Any person living at a distance will not meet with a disappointment by sending here for Stills.

FOR SALE AT

T. Cromwell's Commission Store,

GENEVA GLASS, of all kinds,
Tanner's Oil, by the barrel,
Cyder, by do.
Kentucky Tobacco, by the keg,
Superfine Flour, by the barrel,
And a neat asssortment of CASTINGS just received.

Pittsburgh, 15th Feb. 1808.

Depreciation Lands for Sale

BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit :—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

S. H. DEARBORN'S

PAINTING ROOM,

IS in the apartment formerly occupied by Doctor Stevenson as a Shop, in Second Street, where he will be happy to accomdate those who wish their Portraits or Profiles paintcd.

Pittsburgh, January 25, 1808.

TOOTH ACHE PREVENTIVE AND DENTRIFRICE LOTION.

Also

Worm Powders, of unfailing efficacy.

Satisfactory proofs of the most speedy and certain effects of the above remedies ; also of their innocence and their operation without causing sickness ; may be had at

Mr. *Zadok Cramer's* Bookstore, and
Mr. *Joseph M'Clintock's*, Market street, and Mr. *John Osborne's*, Wood street,

At which places they are for *Sale* on such reasonable terms, as to suit the most needy purchasers.

Also, an effectual remedy for the *Goitre*, or *Swelled Throat.*

Pittsburgh, 15th Feb. 1808.

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

FOR SALE.

A Grist Mill, Distillery and two hundred acres of good Land, situate in Butler county, on Rough run and Buffaloe creek, six miles from Freeport and the Allegheny river. On the above land is a comfortable dwelling house, and several acres of land cleared, under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of its having a never failing stream, and near navigable water.

One hundred and twenty acres of rich land, with a Sawmill equal, if not superior, to any in Butler county, four miles from Butler town, and on the state road, with a good dwelling house and several acres of cleared land, the rest well timbered.

Two hundred acres of choice upland and creek bottom, on Big Conequenessing creek, 4 miles from Butler, with two houses and a barn, and on which there is 16 acres of land cleared and under good fence, and is considered very valuable on account of it being so convenient to the town, and the local situation for the erection of mills, &c.

Two hundred acres of land within two miles of Butler town, on which there is a tanyard and distillery in full operation.

Two tracts of first rate land three miles from Butler, containing 200 acres each, on which is erected good dwelling houses, and several acres of land cleared and under good fence.

One two story log house 26 feet by 30, in the town of Butler, situate on the public square opposite the Court-House, the lot has a very extensive front sufficient for other buildings ; also two out-lots near the town, containing 6 or 7 acres, well watered.

Two tracts of Donation Land, containing 200 acres, of superior quality, near French creek, with a never failing stream of water running through the same, well timbered. There are a number of sugar trees on these tracts.

Indisputable titles will be given for the above described property, and terms made known by applying to the subscriber opposite the Market House, Pittsburgh.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

March 1, 1808.

N. B. Two Brick Houses in Pittsburgh, near the Diamond, for sale, and six Log and Brick Houses to let, and posseession given the first of April next. All persons indebted are desired to come forward and make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence will be given. HEMP wanted, for which 6 cents per lb. will be given.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Harper & Wilkinson,

Have just opened, at the Store lately occupied by *James M'Dowell*, an extensive assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries,

AND

Hardware,

which they will sell low for cash, or exchange for country produce.

Pittsburgh, January 21, 1808.

TO BE LET,

A Two story Brick House and Kitchen,

In Second, between Market and Wood Streets. There are five commodious rooms in the house, and one in the kitchen, well finished. There are good cellars under both house and kitchen.

Also to be Let, for one or more years,

A small two story *Brick House*, in Second, between Wood and Smithfield Streets.—For terms apply to

JAMES MORRISON.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 9, 1808.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

A NEW SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Pittsburgh, that on the first Monday in April next, he intends opening School in a new house east from Mr. Robert Comin's tavern, nearly opposite Mr. Robert Campbell's tavern, where reading, writing and arithmetic will be taught at the low rate of Two Dollars per quarter.

From his experience for some years as a teacher, he flatters himself to prove useful to those who may favor him with the tuition of their children.

JOHN M'MILLEN.

March 1, 1808.

N. B. Good new writing benches and seats will be prepared for the accommodation of Scholars.

To be Rented.

And possession given the 1st of April next,

Two new Log Houses,

In Penn Street, between St. Clair Street and Cecil's alley. There are in each house, two rooms on the first floor, and two on the second, with a well lighted garret, and a good cellar. The situation is pleasant, being so convenient to the Allegheny river.

Also to be let forever, twenty-seven feet of ground adjoining the above mentioned houses, on the same street. For terms apply to the proprietors.

GEORGE M'GUNNEGLE.
PHILIP GILLAND.

Pittsburgh, February 27, 1808. tf.

To be let on ground rent forever,

Part of LOT No. 311, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, fronting on Third street, sixty feet, and extending back towards Fourth street, eighty feet. Possession may be had immediately. For terms apply to

JOSEPH OLIVER.

February 29, 1808.

Storage and Commission

WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore ; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP.*

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber lent, some time ago, the first part of the Second Volume of

Rees's Cyclopædia,

but the borrower has neglected to return it, he will do the subscriber a particular favor by its immediate return.

SAMUEL DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, February 10, 1808.

HORSE BILLS

Elegantly printed with a beautiful figure of a Horse, at the Office of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

For SALE at the OFFICE of the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Judgement and Common Bonds.